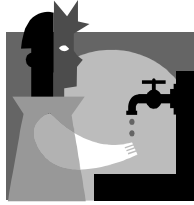


Children with the following conditions do not have to be excluded from school or out-of-home childcare:

- Bronchitis
- Common Colds, as long as they are mild and there is no fever
- Croup
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection
- Ear Infection
- Fifth Disease
- Pinworms
- Pneumonia
- Rash without a fever
- Red eye without yellow or green discharge, fever or matting
- Warts

Help your child stay healthy and ready to learn.

We hope that your child never has to miss school or childcare because of illness or disease. The best protection from disease is prevention. You can help prevent many illnesses by making sure your child receives immunizations and by making sure your child washes his or her hands often.



SC DHEC / Bureau of Disease Control
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Effective July 1, 2005 — June 30, 2007

Childcare Exclusion List



This also serves as the
School Exclusion List
for
Kindergarteners
(K3, K4, K5)
and
Medically Fragile Students
in Grades 1-12

If you think that your child has an illness that can be spread to others, please keep him or her home from school or out-of-home childcare. Contact your doctor or clinic.

Dear Parents:

Exclusion Lists indicate for which illnesses a child must be kept out of (excluded from) school or out-of-home childcare. They also indicate when Medical Notes are needed for children to return to school or childcare after certain illnesses.

The information in this brochure applies to:

- ◇ All children in out-of home childcare,
- ◇ All students in 3, 4 and 5 year old kindergarten, and
- ◇ Medically Fragile Students 1st through 12th grades. Medically Fragile Students are those students with special healthcare needs and/or developmental delays who require close assistance with feeding or personal hygiene activities. You and your child's school, in development of your child's IEP or 504 Plan, will determine if your child is considered to be Medically Fragile.

If you have any questions about the **Childcare Exclusion List**, please contact your child's out-of-home care provider, school, or your local health department.

Questions about Antibiotics

Does my child need to take antibiotics when he or she is sick?

Antibiotics are very powerful medications. They should only be used when prescribed to treat bacterial infections. If your child has a viral infection, antibiotics will not cure it, help him or her to feel better, or prevent someone else from getting the virus.

If mucus from the nose changes from clear to yellow or green, does this mean that my child needs an antibiotic?

Cold are caused by viruses and should not be treated with antibiotics. Yellow or green mucus does not mean that your child has a bacterial infection. It is normal for the mucus to get thick and change color during a cold.

Should I ask my child's doctor to prescribe antibiotics?

The need for antibiotics depends on the diagnosis. Here are a few examples:

- **Cough or bronchitis.** Children rarely need antibiotics for bronchitis.
- **Diarrhea.** Most cases of diarrhea stop without medications. Severe, prolonged diarrhea may be caused by an infection. Your doctor can do laboratory tests to see if your child needs antibiotics.
- **Ear infections.** There are several types; many need antibiotics, but some do not.
- **Sinus infections.** Most children with thick or green mucus do not have sinus infections. Antibiotics are needed for some long-lasting or severe cases.
- **Sore throat.** Only one major kind, "strep throat," requires antibiotics. This condition must be diagnosed by a laboratory test.



Childcare Exclusion List: A Quick Reference for Parents

If your child has one of the conditions or illnesses listed below, please keep him or her home from school or out-of-home childcare. Call your school or child care provider to let them know why your child is absent. Send the appropriate note when your child returns to school or out-of-home child care.

Chicken Pox / Varicella

Children with chicken pox may return with a **Parent Note** once all of the sores and blisters are dried/scabbed over.

Cold Sore / Mouth Sores

Children with mouth sores who also drool should stay home until their health care provider says that the sores are not contagious. A **Medical Note** is required to return to school or out-of-home childcare.

Diarrhea

- ◆ Keep your child home if he or she has had 3 or more loose stools in 24 hours, unless he or she is known to have diarrhea from a non-contagious condition. Your child can return with a **Parent Note** when the diarrhea has stopped.
- ◆ Your child must have a **Medical Note** to return to school or out-of-home childcare after having diarrhea that contains blood or mucus.

Diarrhea from E. Coli, Giardia, Salmonella or Shigella

Your child’s doctor may perform tests to determine when your child can return to school or out-of-home childcare with a **Medical Note** after diarrhea that is caused by these infections.

Fever

Keep your child home for a fever 101 degrees or higher by mouth, 100 degrees or higher if taken under the arm, or 102 degrees or higher if taken in the bottom. Your child can return with a **Parent Note** when the fever is gone.

Fever with Rash or Behavior Change

Take your child to a doctor or clinic for any fever if he or she also has a rash or change in behavior. A **Medical Note** is required to return to school or out-of-home childcare.



German Measles / Rubella / 3 Day Measles

Keep your child home until 7 days after rash starts. A **Medical Note** is required to return to school or out-of-home childcare.

Head Lice

Children in childcare, Kindergarteners and Medically Fragile students with head lice should be sent home as soon as head lice are discovered. They may return with a **Parent Note** after their first treatment with a school-approved lice-removal product. Your child’s school can recommend options for head lice treatment.

Hepatitis A / Yellow Jaundice

Keep children with hepatitis home until 7 days after the start of the jaundice. A **Medical Note** is required to return to school or out-of-home childcare.

Impetigo

If your child has honey-colored crusty sores that cannot be covered, he or she should remain home until 24 hours after starting treatment. Your child may return with a **Parent Note**.

Measles / Red Measles / 10 Day Measles

Children with measles can return with a **Medical Note** 4 days after the rash begins, if they feel well enough to participate in regular activities.

Mumps

Children with mumps can return with a **Medical Note** 9 days after the beginning of swelling.

If your child is too sick to learn and participate with other students, he or she needs to remain home.
Your child may return to school or out-of-home childcare once he or she feels well enough to resume regular activities.

Pink-eye / Conjunctivitis

- ◆ Children whose eyes are red or pink, and who have eye pain and reddened eyelids, with white or yellow eye discharge or eyelids matted after sleep may have **Purulent Conjunctivitis**. They should not be in school until they have been examined and treated. A **Medical Note** is required to return to school or out-of-home childcare.
- ◆ Children with pink eyes who have a clear drainage and no fever, no eye pain, or eyelid redness do not need to be kept out of school.

Rash

Take your child to a doctor if he or she has a rash with fever or behavior change. A **Medical Note** is required to return to school or out-of-home childcare.

Ringworm

- ◆ Children with **ringworm of the scalp** must remain out of childcare or school until they have begun treatment with a prescription oral antifungal medication. Your school may recommend that your child use selenium sulfide shampoo to help decrease the spread of ringworm infection. Your child may return with a **Medical Note**.
- ◆ Children with **ringworm of the body** may return to school or out-of-home childcare with a **Parent Note** once they have begun oral or topical antifungal treatment, or if the affected area can be covered by clothing. The school or childcare provider may have additional restrictions for children participating in PE & sports activities.

Scabies

Children with scabies should be out of school until treatment / medication has been applied. A **Medical Note** is required to return to school or childcare.

Shingles

Keep children home who have shingles lesions/sores/blisters that cannot be covered. Your child may return with a **Parent Note** once the lesions are dried/scabbed.

“Strep Throat” / Streptococcal Pharyngitis

Your child with “strep throat” can return to school with a **Medical Note** 24 hours after starting antibiotic treatment if there is no fever.

Tuberculosis (TB)

Children with TB should be kept home until the doctor treating the TB says that they are no longer contagious. A **Medical Note** is required to return to school or out-of-home childcare.

Vomiting

If your child has thrown up 2 or more times in the past 24 hours, keep him or her out of school the next day, unless the vomiting is known to be caused by a condition that is not contagious. Take your child to your doctor or clinic if the vomiting has made him or her dehydrated. Your child may return with a **Parent Note**.

Whooping Cough / Pertussis

Children with whooping cough can return to school with a **Medical Note** after completing 5 days of prescribed antibiotics.

DHEC and your school/childcare may recommend that your child be excluded from attendance when he or she is exposed to certain diseases, including *Haemophilus influenzae* type B, *Neisseria meningitidis*, or **Whooping Cough / Pertussis**.

Children who have not had all recommended immunizations and children who have immune system problems will be excluded from attending school or out-of-home childcare if they are exposed to **Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Whooping Cough / Pertussis**, or other conditions identified by DHEC.

Your child may need a Medical Note from a doctor or clinic before he or she can return to school or out-of-home childcare after some illnesses.

